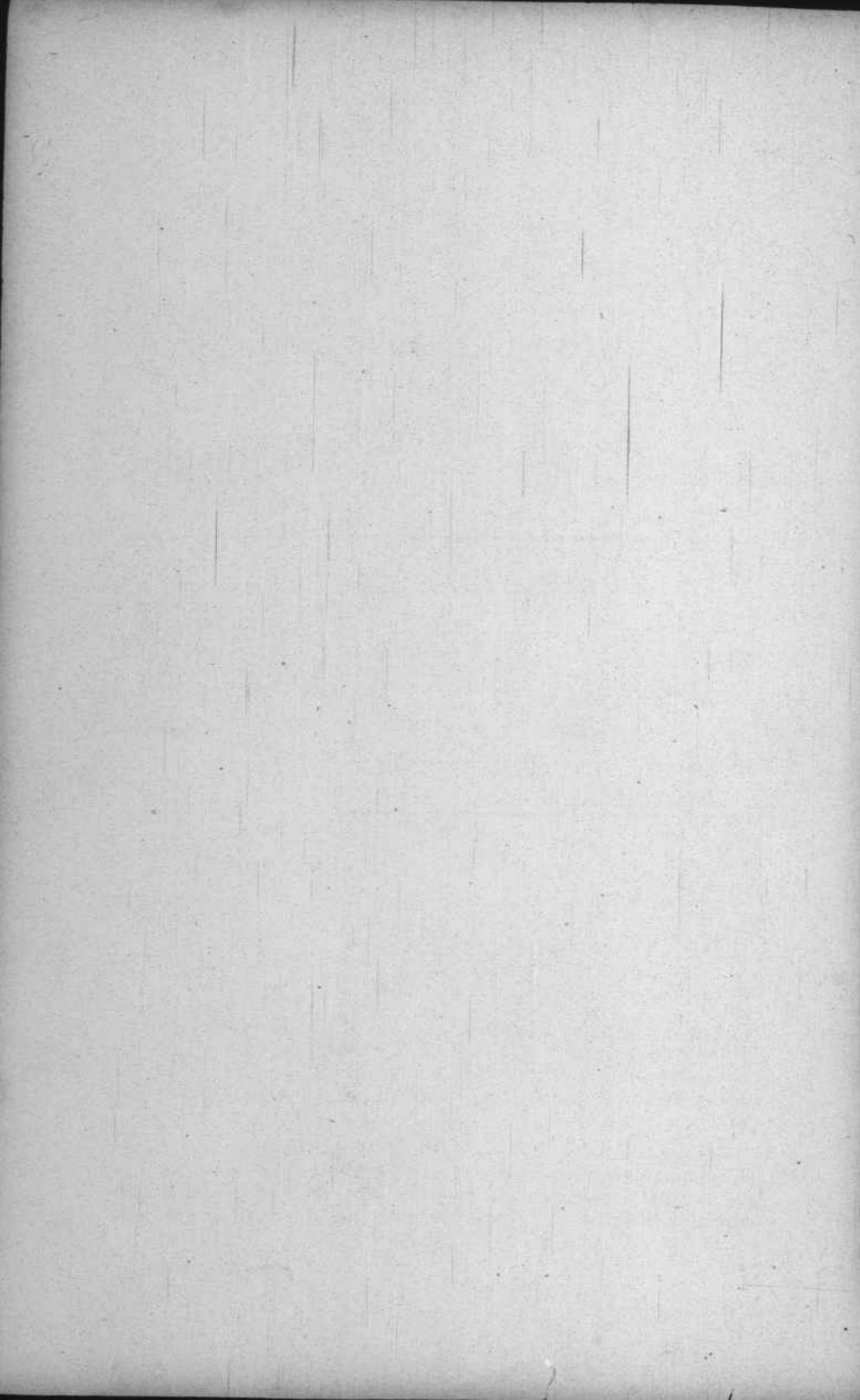

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
FOR THE
SCHOOL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1888.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31st, 1888.

To His Excellency, Edward A. Perry, Governor of Florida:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the law, I have the honor to render my report of the work of the Department of Education for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1888.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. RUSSELL,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

The time is past, when it was necessary for the officer in charge of the great interests of popular education to feel the necessity of either argument or persuasion, to induce the people generally to avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of the public school.

Every county in the State is now thoroughly organized, and in almost every settlement or neighborhood in the counties there is a school organized and operated, the door of which is wide open to every child, schools for both the white and negro chil-

dren, and over seventy-two per cent of the children as enumerated in the school census of 1888, are in attendance upon them, and are being educated in the common school branches.

Illiteracy is being rapidly banished from the State, as the older freedmen and their coeval family connections pass out of life, and their children are receiving the benefits of the school, while the children of the white population, specially of the poorer laboring classes are very largely in attendance upon them. The number of schools are being increased from year to year, as the demand of our ever increasing population requires, and our far stretching forests and plains are giving way to homes of settlers, and being transformed into orange groves, fruit orchards, or waving fields of cane or fleecy lirt, and the tobacco plant. School trustees, parents and guardians and teachers join heartily with school officers in their efforts to improve methods in teaching, and in making the school room a place where not only the mind, but the heart and hands may be trained into practical, useful, and noble manhood and womanhood, training the mind, the affections and the muscle up into a full roundness.

Notwithstanding all this may be truthfully said of our school work, there is much yet to be done on the line of development; we want better equipment, appliances, facilities in every school room. I am glad to note that many counties are awake to the importance of these essentials, and globes, wall maps, charts of various kinds, simple philosophical instruments for intellectual divertisement and practical illustration of lessons studied, are now supplied, and it may be fervently hoped that every school in the State, will before very long, however humble or small the neighborhood, be thus supplied; then the crudest log house school room will in its interior be transformed into a place of profound interest and delight to every child, and many, many parents, will look upon new help in the new methods of training their children with approval and admiration. I feel I cannot too strongly urge the supply of these very necessary helps, from time to time as the means at their command will warrant, upon the Boards of Public Instruction and the County Superintendents of the various counties.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Institutions are also in a flourishing condition, and are doing a noble work for the State. The State Normal College for the training of white teachers, located at DeFuniak Springs, Walton county, though but in its second year, has enrolled sixty students, young men and women, who are being prepared and trained to enter the school room as teachers of the children of the State, and are making great progress. The

course of study in this college consists of two years, embracing a study of methods, organization, and discipline, and graduating at the expiration of the second year, when the graduate will receive in addition to a diploma a first class certificate, which will be permanent.

An academic course is also arranged for those in whose cases it may be necessary in order to qualify them to take the Normal course. This course is designed to finish or complete such preparation as may have been received in other schools, and to supply whatever deficiencies there may be in the preparation of any student entering the college. Tuition in this college is entirely free of any charge.

The same may be said of the college for the training of colored teachers located at Tallahassee, except that the number of students in attendance has not been quite as large, fifty-two being the number enrolled and in attendance. The same course of study, the same opportunity for academic instruction and study as in the college for the white teachers is provided for the colored teachers; indeed, it has been seen that there has been much more need of this academic preparation for the colored pupils than for the white, and it is believed it is a result of not having properly trained teachers in all the colored schools in the State. This it is hoped will be corrected by the work of this Normal school. I refer you to the reports of their respective Presidents, Prof. Felkel and Prof. Tucker, (colored):

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., Dec. 30, 1888.

To the Honorable State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit the following report of the State Normal College for white students, located at this place, for the year ending June 6th, 1888. The institution was opened on the first Monday in October last, with an enrollment of sixteen pupils, which number increased from week to week until fifty-seven names were upon our register. In our organization we found it necessary to form the students into two divisions. This we did first, in order to meet the unequal advancement of the pupils, and secondly, that the classes might be small enough to allow the instructors to individualize as much as possible in their teaching. The latter reason mentioned we deem an essential point in all successful school-room work, hence it should be emphasized in normal school instruction.

As might have been expected in the first year of an institution's existence, considerable time had to be spent in preparatory work, yet, notwithstanding this, the students in the main

have made considerable progress, and we feel assured that those who entered the advanced class will be able to complete the course prescribed within the two years.

The pupils are almost, without exception, earnest and industrious workers, have conducted themselves with dignity and self-respect, and, at all times, shown a willingness to yield to the direction of the faculty. Among them there is excellent material for teachers, and I am sure the State will be compensated through the work they will render in the school-room. Nor will the State have to wait until the expiration of two years to get any return. Eleven of the students have taken schools in this and other counties for the ensuing summer, and will carry into their work the advanced methods and ideas which we have endeavored to inculcate. Thus it will be seen that this is not a normal school in name only, but as a matter of fact is touching and influencing directly the teachers of the State.

In December last the young men of the school organized a debating and literary society, a feature of the institution that has helped to give it interest and popularity. From the beginning the members have taken great pride in the weekly exercises, and have seemed fully alive to the advantages they offered. The faculty have had general oversight and direction of the association, and we have been pleased to notice the steady improvement in the character of its work. Next year steps will be taken to form a society for the young ladies connected with the college.

In conclusion, I will state that I have been aided very greatly in making the school what it is by the efficiency of my assistants. Prof. Graham is a young man of rare qualities, and as a teacher gave unqualified satisfaction, the best evidence of which is that not a word of complaint was heard against him from the students. Miss Outerbridge, my second assistant, though wanting in some extent in adaptation and judgment, has good teaching qualities, and will undoubtedly improve with experience. I recommend them both for re-election.

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. FELKEL,
President.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 24, 1888.

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Supt. Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the work of the State Normal College, for colored students, located in this city.

Agreeably to the requirements of the Constitution, the last General Assembly passed an act creating the above named institution, in which a corps of teachers is to be trained who will supply the wants of the colored schools of the State. Teaching, like any other art, to be successfully prosecuted, must have its workers specially trained. Much credit is due the teachers who have been, and are still employed in our common schools; it cannot, however, detract from their merits to say that, owing to lack of systematic training for their work, they are not as thorough and efficient as the needs of their pupils demand.

The establishment of this college is therefore a wise, politic stroke of statesmanship, from an economic consideration, if from no other. The thousands of dollars now annually expended in compensation to poorly equipped teachers will, it is to be hoped, in a few years be more judiciously paid to such as will be able to give the State a fair equivalent in their ability to impart instruction by the most approved modern methods.

The race for whom this college has been established, being keenly alive to the wants sought to be filled by it, have embraced with readiness the opportunities it offers.

They look to this institution, not only for a superior class of teachers, but for better educated persons than such as the limited course of study in the common schools can produce. In so far as their scanty means have enabled them to send their children hither, they have within the past year shown abundant proof of their appreciation of the Normal College.

The late terrible scourge which afflicted the metropolis of the State and places more or less dependent on its commercial life, has sensibly affected our attendance thus far this session; we however hope that as we recede from the effects and memory of that fearful visitation, the College will spring up with greater activity to the accomplishment of its mission.

The first session, which began the first Monday in October of the year last past, opened with fifteen matriculates. At the close of it the record showed an enrollment of fifty-two, with thirty-five in average attendance. The students have attained to a very commendable scholarship.

The faculty aim not at show and brilliancy, but *thoroughness*; this result, I feel sure, will in time be had, to the manifest advantage of the youth who are to come under the tuition of the teachers to go forth from the Normal College.

That students may be drawn to the institution from all parts of the State without misgivings on the part of patrons relative

to their habits and morals while away from home, and also to enable indigent students to partly defray their expenses by manual labor, the College should be removed into the country and located on about a thirty acre piece of land, and supplied with dormitory buildings. The happy return from such an outlay would soon justify the wisdom of the act.

Most respectfully,

T. DE S. TUCKER,

President of the State Normal College
for Colored Students.

BLIND AND DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

The Institute for the blind and deaf mute youth between the ages of 6 and 21 years, located at St. Augustine, St. Johns county, is intended to take the place, to these deeply afflicted youth, of the public school to their more fortunate fellows, founded in 1884. The buildings erected during that year, the Institute was not ready to receive pupils until December of that year, and is therefore comparatively young and new, and yet it is a source of great pleasure to me to report that an extraordinary work has been done. Twenty-five of these unfortunate ones have been in attendance, and have rapidly advanced in the acquirement of knowledge by a method peculiar to the admirable teachers employed in our Institute. Several of the younger pupils have been taught to articulate and speak words, and some to read quite intelligibly.

Tuition, board and clothes are all free in this institution to those unable to pay, tuition being absolutely free to all such youth of the State.

It is designed to instruct these children in the knowledge of some useful and profitable trades-work, and the girls in housewifery and the duties of the home. Arrangements are now being made to perfect this department of instruction, while the Principal, Prof. Park Terrill, has been giving instruction in gardening, etc.

For fuller information, the needs of the institution, and many important suggestions, I beg to refer you to his report for the years 1887-1888, on another page.

To the Board of Managers of the Florida Blind and Deaf Mute Institute :

GENTLEMEN:--As the year closes it again becomes my duty

and pleasure to report to you the condition of our school, and the progress made during the past two years.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils in attendance during the period covered by this report was twenty-five—thirteen white and twelve colored. Fifteen were boys and ten were girls. Of the blind there were six, and of the deaf nineteen, making a total increase of ten over the previous two years.

The average attendance the past year was twenty-three, an increase of thirteen, or more than double the average attendance of former years.

IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

The progress made by the pupils in their studies has been very satisfactory, and evidences unusual faithfulness on the part of teachers in their work. The system used in the instruction of the deaf differs somewhat from that employed in other schools for this class, and it affords me no little gratification to be able to say that, after several years' trial, whether it be owing to the merits of the system or to the intelligent devotion of the instructors, the results have fully met my most sanguine expectations. Yet better work can be done, and will be, when the school is fully equipped with needed apparatus, and sufficient teachers employed to give to each class the time and attention it should have.

GENERALLY.

Our pupils have passed two pleasant as well as profitable years. Visitors have quite generally remarked that they had never seen such happy children.

In addition to the regular schoolroom work, the boys have been instructed in gardening and such other out of door work as they could perform.

The girls have been instructed in plain sewing and household work generally, and during the past year a cooking class has been maintained; the matron, in addition to her regular duties, giving instruction twice a week in plain cookery.

NON-ATTENDANCE.

I would call the attention of the Board to the fact that though our attendance has largely increased over that of previous years, yet only a small per cent. of those entitled to receive their education here are at present enrolled as pupils. I quote from my last report: "The principal reason for this (the non-attendance of the deaf and the blind children), is that un-

der our present laws the attendance of pupils entirely depends on the desire of their parents and guardians to have them educated, as well as on their ability to pay their traveling expenses to and from the Institute.

"The apathy with which many parents regard the question of their children's education, is appalling. This is due to a great extent to the deeper and more sympathetic affection for the afflicted ones, but it is a serious mistake. And, as it is an acknowledged fact that every uneducated blind or deaf person is practically dependent upon the public, and, in the case of the deaf, without moral responsibility, it becomes the duty of the State, for its own protection, if from no other motive, to enact laws requiring parents and guardians of such children to allow them to attend the Institute, or otherwise provide for their education.

"And, further, the State should employ an agent who should canvass the entire State and see that every blind or deaf child is receiving educational advantages; and where it is found that their education is being neglected, conduct them to the Institute.

"This matter is not at all analagous to that of making attendance at the public schools compulsory, for the average child, who is possessed of all his faculties, can make his way in the world in an humble sphere, without the knowledge ordinarily obtained at school, but the blind or deaf child is wholly dependent for his livelihood on the trade which can only be learned at a school specially adapted to his peculiar needs.

"The question is one of the gravest importance, and on the action of your honorable Board and the State Legislature, depends not only the mental and physical training, but the moral salvation of nearly two hundred of the afflicted children of our fair State."

The expense of the canvass of the State, and bringing to the school a large number of the children, need not be very great. An annual expenditure of five or six hundred dollars per annum during the next four or five years, would undoubtedly be sufficient to gather within our walls the greater part of the deaf and the blind children in the State, who are now growing up in ignorance, and many of them in vice.

CHANGES.

There have been several changes in the corps of officers. Mrs. R. K. Terrell, who acted as teacher during the latter part of 1886 and 1887, resigned and was elected matron in place of Miss E. M. Eppes, who resigned October 1st, 1887. On the same date Miss Kate King resumed her place in the Institute

as teacher, and is still with us. Last April Miss Elizabeth Laughead was added to our corps of teachers. In January last the duties of matron becoming too laborious for one person, Miss L. M. Peckham was chosen as assistant. She resigned soon after, and Miss Dora Watson acceptably filled the place till the end of the school year. In February of the present year Mr. James A. Marshall was elected as boys' attendant, which office he still holds.

HEALTH.

During 1887 we had considerable sickness among our pupils, which was directly attributable to malarial influences, emanating from several stagnant ponds near the Institute. These have since been filled or drained, since when there has been no serious sickness in the school.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due the Times-Union and the good people of Jacksonville for an abundance of Christmas gifts and money to buy more.

To little Gibbs White, of Cedar Key, who wanted Santa Claus to take her share of gifts to the deaf and blind children at St. Augustine.*

To the Rev. C. C. McLean, Mr. O. D. Seavey, Mr. Bowman and others of St. Augustine, who contributed liberally to the Christmas cheer.

To Mrs. J. Gummell, to whose generosity the children owe a delightful day spent on North Beach, and the subscription price of several periodicals.

To Mr. M. R. Bean, for free transportation to and from South Beach.

To the Southern Express Company, and the J. St. A. & H. R. Railroad Company for free carriage of Christmas boxes.

The following named papers have also been received free during the past two years:

The Florida-Times Union.....	published at Jacksonville, Fla.
News-Herald.....	" "
Floridian.....	" Tallahassee, "
St. Johns Weekly and Chronicle.....	" St. Augustine "
Mute's Chronicle.....	" Columbus, O.
Deaf Mute Voice.....	" Jackson, Miss.
Deaf Mute Bulletin.....	" Frederick, Md.
Mute's Companion.....	" Faribault, Minn.
Silent Observer.....	" Knoxville, Tenn.
Mute Ranger.....	" Dallas, Texas.
Juvenile Ranger.....	" "

Kansas Star.....	"	Olathe, Kan.
Tablet	"	Romney, W. Va.
Deaf Mute Times.....	"	Delavan, Wis.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK TERRELL, Principal.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 31st, 1888.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College, located at Lake City, Columbia county, has had its impediments and hindrances common to all institutions of higher education during these five years of its young life; but I have reasons now to believe that the crisis is passed, and that the College will move gradually on its way of blessing to our young men. Prejudice and falsehood must give way before demonstrated truth and actual experience, and the people will see for themselves that all is being done which can be honorably done to give the State and her young men the very best possible opportunity for higher culture. While it is designed to give a thorough literary and scientific course at this College, it is also determined that the best opportunity shall be given for a full course in theoretical and practical agriculture and horticulture, with full instruction as to field, grove and orchard; also a full course in mechanic trades or the essential points in them as relates to general tool craft, construction and ornamentation, so that when a student leaves the College versed and learned in the books, and in science and mathematics, he will carry with him a knowledge of the very practical side of busy life, which will qualify him better to meet all of its demands and cause him to realize the value of the knowledge possessed by the great army of skilled toilers in the country.

MILITARY.

A military training and discipline is also given to every student, engrafting upon the life and character system and method in every undertaking, teaching implicit and honorable obedience to vested authority.

EQUIPMENT.

The College is admirably equipped and furnished, and is in every respect a school inviting to the parents of sons to whom they desire to have imparted a College education. Parents or students may select either course—the literary alone, or that with the agricultural or industrial, or the agricultural alone, or that with the industrial, according to the desire or ability to take these or any of them. All must take the military instruction, as from that comes the discipline of the school.

Tuition at this College is also free of any charge, and the

cost of the living of the students by a system of messing or college management has been reduced to about ten dollars a month, so that the cost of an education in the College has been reduced to a minimum, while all is under the eye of the President and faculty.

While this is not, nor can be, a religious or sectarian school, it is the constant care and desire of the President to lead the mind of the students toward God as the creator and benefactor of the human race, and that "the whole duty of man is to fear God and keep His commandments." To this end unsectarian devotional exercises are held as opening exercises every day, so that while the mind is being developed the morals of the student is also looked after and guarded. It will not be many years before Florida will have a college comparing favorably with any institution of the same class in the country. It is supplied with an excellent corps of instructors in its faculty—gentlemen of high and broad culture, devoted to their profession and gentlemanly honor, and with these admirable and essential qualities they are earnestly striving to endow the youths submitted to their training.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Mechanic Art Hall, the work-shop of the College, was built during the vacation last summer, is a large commodious building, and is supplied with work benches, sets of wood working tools, lathes, jig-saws and many other mechanical appliances adapted to the first years' course in the mechanic arts. The instructor is admirably adapted to his novel and peculiar field of instruction, and is doing an excellent work. Every student is taking this course of instruction, and it is a pleasant scene to see this large work-shop, 50x90 feet, with from forty to sixty stalwart boys with their long aprons upon them, sawing, turning, chiseling, nailing, mortising and fitting various constructive joints, developing and equipping both brain and brawn, resulting in an intensely practical education.

WELCOME.

All parents, guardians, and friends of education are made welcome when desirous of inspecting and examining for themselves, and are earnestly invited. There are now sixty pupils enrolled and many more expected to enter during the next month.

SEMINARIES.

The two Seminaries, State Institutions, one being designed for that part of the State east of the Suwannee river, and one for that part west of the same river, the former is located at

Gainesville, and the latter at Tallahassee, the capital of the State. Both of these seminaries are excellent schools and afford a full academic course. Each of these schools are designed for the pupils from all over the division of the State for which they have been located, and the Presidents of both are exceedingly desirous that the people all over these districts should avail themselves of the admirable opportunity offered, and attend upon the exercises. The presence of the dread pestilence in the eastern part of the State, prevented the regular timely opening of the seminary at Gainesville. Col. E. P. Cater, President, writes, however, that he is assured of a good and prosperous opening for the spring term, beginning Jan. 2d, 1889, and has engaged sixty pupils, representing a majority of the counties composing the district in which it is located. This is an excellent school, designed by its management and faculty to give a highly practical and useful education, I regret I have not a full and complete report from its Board of Visitors.

The seminary for the west opened very nearly at the regular time, and now has fifty students under the excellent presidency of Col. G. M. Edgar, assisted by an able corps of teachers, and though the roll of pupils is not as large by several hundred as it should be from so large a district and so populous, yet I doubt if a more earnest, studious and admirably deported school can be found in the South. The course of study has been fixed high, and is designed to be a thorough course. I refer to the report of the President, Col. Edgar, for a more detailed report of the work, and the wants and necessities :

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31st, 1888.

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR :—I hereby submit a brief report of this institution for the year closing to-day.

The reorganization of the Seminary, effected in September, 1887, and outlined in my first annual report, has been fruitful of good results to the institution. The elevation of the standard and the extension of the course of instruction necessitated the rejection of thirty or more applicants for admission during the academic year ending June 8th, 1888; but the seventy-six students matriculated were quite as many as the faculty could thoroughly drill in the subjects to be reviewed and studied to conform to the new regime. Indeed, at the intermediate examinations, in February, it was found necessary to divide the lower high school class and to employ an additional teacher, to enable the faculty to round up the work of the year in a satisfactory manner.

I am glad to be able to report that the progress of a large percentage of the students was excellent, and that some in each class distinguished themselves by their persevering efforts, by the grade of scholarship they attained, and by their exemplary deportment both in and out of school. At the close of the session, a gold medal was awarded by the Board of Education to the student in each class who attained the highest average on examination, and an additional gold medal was awarded by Mr. E. W. Clarke, of Tallahassee, to the student who attained the highest average in studies and deportment.

The work of the year was closed, 8th of June, by appropriate public exercises in which the students, the President of the faculty, the President of the Board of Education, and the Governor of the State participated, and the sentiment was generally expressed that the results attained were of the most satisfactory character, in view of the obstacles necessary to be surmounted in the reorganization of the institution.

Owing to the failure of not a few of the students to pass the required examinations, and to the scare produced in the summer and fall months by the prevalence of yellow fever in some of the towns and cities in the eastern part of the State, fewer students have been matriculated this session than were matriculated during the same period last year; but it is hoped that the number will be appreciably increased as the session progresses, and that through faithful teaching by the faculty, and the fostering care of the Board of Education and of the people, the institution may steadily develop, and we long to make its influence felt for good throughout the entire State.

The present corps of students is organized into four classes — two high school and two collegiate.

In two more years the institution will have the complement of collegiate classes, and be prepared to graduate students in both the scientific and literary courses usually taught in American colleges.

One of the features of this year, is the introduction of drawing as one of the regular studies of each class. If the necessary funds can be secured it is proposed to make drawing the basis of a course of industrial art for both sexes, which without interfering with the scientific and classical training, which experience has proven to be so essential to liberal culture, will develop the mind along the line of the muscles, so as to enable the student to give material expression to his thoughts and to gain a practical judgment of the arts of life, so often wanting in cultured men, and yet so necessary to equip youth for the exigencies of life.

I am glad to report that some much needed additions have recently been made to the chemical apparatus, and that a few valuable reference books have been bought.

But the institution must have new buildings, more ample appliances and a larger faculty, to carry out the various objects set forth in its charter and the plans of the honorable Board of Education as to its development.

I earnestly invoke your aid and that of His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, in the effort to secure the necessary funds from the Legislature to accomplish these ends.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. M. EDGAR,
President.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

As is my custom, as soon as the schools were all closed for the summer of this year, I organized a series of county Institutes, providing a double corps of learned and experienced instructors, and notified the County Superintendents of time and place, and held them in Gadsden at Quincy two weeks, in Sumter at Wildwood one week, in Lake at Leesburg one week, at Dade City for Hernando and Pasco, at Mannville for Citrus county, at Arcadia for DeSoto county, at Kissimmee for Osceola county, at New Troy for Lafayette county, at Perry for Taylor county, and at Lake City, two weeks, for colored teachers from all counties, making eleven counties thus visited and instructed. Full numbers of teachers, patrons, advanced pupils and the people attended these Institutes, and we feel assured that much good was accomplished, and greater zeal inspired in every one, teacher and people. These Institutes have universally been the most effective instrumentality in the hands of the State Superintendent in awaking an interest and creating an enthusiasm in the minds and hearts of the people in favor of popular education and the public school; and I earnestly hope the Legislature will see the wisdom of continuing the appropriation and of increasing it a few hundred dollars. The cost of these Institutes for 1888 was \$1,387.22, vouchers for which are on file in this office and ready for examination.

A State Teachers' Institute was also held during the month of March at DeFuniak Springs, at which a large number of teachers were present and interchanged thought, query and experience relating to the work, lectures upon special subjects by prominent teachers were delivered and were then open for discussion by the Institute. A more earnest, diligent and enquiring company of teachers it has never been my privilege to

see, and certainly the whole programme was voted as highly interesting, edifying and instructive.

CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

A Convention of County Superintendents was called at the same time and place, as required by law, and though only seventeen counties were represented by their Superintendents, these found much to interest and instruct them, their exchange of experience in the management and superintendency was inspiring to some and encouraging to others. Some of the personal experiences of some of these in getting around their large counties, the distances some would be required to travel on horseback or on foot, after having visited all schools on the lines of railroads and steamers, would make many a city Superintendent blush if he had ever complained of his work or thought his task too severe.

THANKS.

Our thanks are eminently due the railroads of the State for the mere nominal rate of fare given the teachers and school officers, one-half cent per mile each way, and to the officers of the Chautauqua Association for reduced cost of living while there in attendance upon the Institute. Had it not been for this liberality we could not have had such an assembly.

INCREASE IN SCHOOLS.

It will be appropriate, as this year closes your administration, to show the increase and growth of the Department of Education during the years embraced in your term of office, embracing the years 1885-1888, inclusive; it is as follows: The increase in the number of youth of the school age (between 6 and 21 years) since the last school census is 39,000, according to the census taken this year, 1888, the census preceding being taken in 1884. The increase in the number of schools for the four years is 745. The increase in total attendance upon the schools is 24,012, and in daily average attendance 17,249. The increase in the amount and value of school property owned by the various counties is \$335,000. Steadily have neat and comfortable and well furnished school buildings taken the place of the log house and uncomely building, and in the cities and towns very large, commodious and handsome buildings have been erected and dedicated to the education of the youth.

In 1882 the Superintendent reported \$83,532 as total amount expended for school purposes. This amount may certainly be raised \$34,000 for counties not reporting at that time, which

would make the total \$117,532. The total amount expended for schools for 1888 is \$484,110.23, making an increase of expenditure of \$366,578.23.

The increase in the Common School Fund is equally gratifying. In 1882 it was \$326,420.71, for this year it is \$500,400, showing an increase of \$173,977.29. In 1884 there was distributed of the one mill tax \$27,000 in round numbers, this year there was distributed to the counties, according to the respective school population, \$74,000 in round numbers, showing an increase in the one mill tax laid by the Constitution of \$47,000, and this left \$33,000 not distributed because not collected at the time of distribution, but since paid in.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, &C.

The number of schools opened and operated this year is 2,249, an increase over 1887 of 145 schools. There are 2,413 teachers employed, 1,793 white and 620 negroes. The reason for the disparity in numbers is that the negro population is centered about the cities, towns and villages, and in several counties of the State there are not enough of them to form a school, while the whites are largely engaged in farming and are scattered through the counties, demanding many small schools, while the negroes are gathered into large graded schools.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

It has been a special effort on the part of the State Board of Education to introduce this feature of practical education into the whole system, and I am glad to report, very considerable success, as already referred to at the State College. The Normal Colleges, and many of the larger of the city and village schools are giving earnest attention to this useful branch of a practical education, giving to the children of the poor and those of moderate circumstances, the advantage of the books, and also an insight into the useful and honorable trades and mechanic pursuits.

CONGRATULATION.

I can most assuredly congratulate the people of Florida on the rapid growth of her public school system, and the useful features of her school work in leading her children to know that there is not only utility in the trades, but that honor resides in their pursuit.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are 137 colleges and private schools reported by the County Superintendents of the State, all of which are enjoying a wholesome patronage.

Notable among these are Rollin's College, located at Winter Park, and though not sectarian, under Congregational auspices, DeLand University at DeLand, Baptist auspices, Florida Conference High School and College at Leesburg, M. E. C. South; St. John's River Conference College, at Orange City, M. E. Church, and many others of excellent character.

REFERENCE TO TABLES.

For a more detailed knowledge of the school work, the financial relations, the number of teachers employed, the number of each sex, the number of those holding first class certificates, the school census of 1888, and many other important matters, I respectfully refer you to the tables carefully prepared and following this report.

REGULATIONS.

I have had printed in my report, the full and complete regulations carefully prepared by myself, under the requirement of the law and approved and adopted by the State Board of Education, and promulgated throughout the State, and call the attention to all interested. In examining these it will be seen that the State Board stresses the matter of thoroughly teaching the children the awful evils of the drink habit and the use of narcotics, and School Boards and County Superintendents and teachers are called upon to see to it that this is done, they also press the matter of industrial training in all the schools as far as practicable and at all times.

BLANK FORMS DISTRIBUTED.

I have for the year 1888-1889 mailed or expressed the following blank forms, required by the law, to the various counties as their County Superintendents have required them, 1,500 copies of the School Law, 1,772 School Registers, 10,095 Teacher's Monthly reports, 2,283 Teacher's Contracts, 533 Second-Class Teacher's Certificates, 589 Third-Class Certificates, 425 Blank Appointments of Trustees, and 475 Blank Acceptances of same.

ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCE.

In cheerful and profitable compliance with your Proclamation, setting apart the eighth day of February, 1888, as Arbor Day, and inviting all the schools to join heartily in suitable exercises and the planting of trees, hardy herbs, vines and flowers, I have the honor and great pleasure to report a deep interest in the observance of the day, on the part of the State institutions and public schools, as well as the patrons and friends of the schools.

I am greatly pleased, and am sure you will enjoy the same

experience, to be able to report the great interest manifested in the recurrence of this delightful and very profitable observance, on the part of all the people; they realize the truly educational and ennobling influence exerted as well as the profitable effects and are desirous for a continuance and permanency of the day, with its delightful exercises. The following statement will be of interest:

450 schools are reported as participating, 21 counties reporting 18,542 pupils taking part in the exercises, 4,408 patrons and friends present, 7,490 trees planted.

The following State institutions are reported as taking earnest interest in the day, and its work and observance: The State Agricultural College at Lake City, the West Florida Seminary at Tallahassee, the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, the State Normal School for White Teachers at DeFuniak Springs, and the Blind and Deaf Mute Institute at St. Augustine.

The exercises, as reported by the various superintendents, consisted of short lectures by teachers and friends upon the importance of the trees in their varied relations to life, compositions and recitations by the pupils, songs and glees, all of which were calculated to uplift those who participated, and to enlighten the mind and enlarge the affections, ennoble the sentiments and inspire the sympathies; it is a universal desire that the day be perpetuated.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report without expressing my warm approval of those with whom I have only been a co-worker, the County Superintendents without exception, the Boards of Public Instruction, the teachers and the people have all heartily sustained me and cheerily entered the work with me, and for them all I cherish the highest sentiments of esteem and regard, and to your Excellency for the unfailing support, encouragement and sustenance you have given me.

A. J. RUSSELL,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

REGULATIONS

PREPARED BY THE STATE SUPERINENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OFFICERS.

REGULATION 1.—QUALIFICATIONS.—Persons, to be eligible to appointment to offices in this department must be well endorsed as possessing, substantially, the following qualifications:

"They are personally known to us as citizens of good moral character, upright, responsible, possessing a fair education, and desirous of extending the benefits of free public instruction to all classes of youth. As officers, they will be found competent, impartial and faithful in the performance of their duties. For these reasons we commend them for appointment."

REGULATION 2.—School Trustees will be governed, in the general management of their affairs, under the directions of the Board of Public Instruction of the county.

REGULATION 3.—SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—One good, competent Trustee, who will take a lively interest in the affairs of the school, is sufficient. When the responsibility is divided among several, they will be more likely to neglect the work than one man, when the duty is laid upon him. Trustees are to be recommended by the patrons of the school, but the County Superintendent may exercise some discretion in nominating them.

TIME OF ISSUING CERTIFICATES.

REGULATION 4.—Although a Board of Public Instruction may examine teachers and grant certificates, at any time, or authorize the County Superintendent to do so, which may continue in force in the county for one year from date, yet it may be found desirable to fix upon certain days and places at which this particular duty will be attended to. Certificates may be issued to expire within the year, to correspond with the times of holding the meetings. By such an arrangement, both the board and the teachers would be accommodated.

Ample notice should be given of all such meetings by the County Superintendents, so that every teacher, or person de-

sirous of teaching, may have the opportunity of preparing for the examination.

REGULATION 5.—TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES OF THE FIRST CLASS will be granted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to eminently successful teachers of the second class who, on examination, answer 85 per cent. of the questions submitted in the branches usually taught in high schools.

Graduates of normal schools may receive First-Class Certificates without examination, who hold diplomas from colleges of undoubted reputation and other colleges in which Pedagogics are taught. No exception will be made to this regulation except the State Superintendent shall have strong and satisfactory reasons for the same.

REGULATION 6.—Third and Second-Class Certificates will be issued by the County Boards of Public Instruction based upon the following :

Any person, to be considered a teacher in the meaning of the school law, or entitled to compensation for services or any of the privileges and immunities of a teacher, must, at the time of performing the services or claiming the immunities, hold a teacher's certificate unimpaired by suspension, revocation or limitation.

ELIGIBILITY.—A candidate for teaching, to be *eligible to an examination*, must produce satisfactory evidence of being of strictly temperate habits, and maintaining a good moral character.

And—

1st. To be able to read intelligibly from any school reader in common use, and properly teach the same.

2d. To spell correctly the words of any ordinary sentence.

3d. To be able to write well and teach the same.

4th. To solve readily the questions involving the rules of arithmetic, to square root, and to explain the principles on which their solution depends.

5th. To have a general knowledge of geography: as the location and boundaries of continents; the relative positions of the principal countries, oceans, seas and rivers; the boundaries and capitals of the United States and of the several States and Territories, and the counties and rivers of Florida.

6th. To have a general knowledge of the history of the United States and of the State of Florida.

7th. To have a good, practical knowledge of school organi-

zation, classification, management and discipline, and of the arts of interesting youth and imparting instruction.

Remark.—No certificate will be issued to applicants who, on examination, fail to answer 75 per cent. of the questions submitted in the above branches for a Third Class Certificate.

The following for a Second Class Certificate :

SECOND CLASS.—In addition to the foregoing qualifications, a candidate for a Second Class Certificate must, on examination, be able—

1. To read with ease and accuracy.
2. To write a plain, free hand, and teach the same.
3. To spell correctly.
4. To solve readily the questions in any practical arithmetic in common use.
5. To have a good knowledge of geography.
6. To be familiar with the English Grammar, so as to apply its principles correctly in composing, spelling and punctuating a letter, or any ordinary sentence.
7. To have a good knowledge of the outlines of general history, and especially that of the United States and of Florida.
8. To be acquainted with the elements of book keeping.
9. To understand and be able to explain the principles which underlie the branches taught.
10. To understand well the proper organization, classification, management and discipline of a school, the improved methods of teaching, and possess good self-control.

No applicant will be awarded a certificate who, on examination, fails to answer 80 per cent. of the questions proposed in the above branches.

REGULATION 7.—The State Board of Education are deeply impressed with the fact that the large majority of the children in attendance upon the public schools are the children of the poorer people, and will fill the large and important classes of farmers, workmen, mechanics and artisans of the State, and that to impart to them only the knowledge to be derived from the school books, excellent and necessary as it is, will but illy equip them for the sphere of life to which in Providence and circumstances they are very sure to be called, are still more impressed with the necessity of imparting to them some knowledge (to the boys specially) of the useful and necessary tools and implements used in the arts and trades, and to the girls some training in sewing, cookery and housewifery in general

by simple illustrative lectures or talks upon their use, and the general principles involved, so that a taste may be cultivated for these very useful and important vocations in life, and some knowledge imparted of them, but mainly to impress them with a true and proper conception of the honor and dignity of honest labor. County Superintendents and Boards of Public Instruction are urgently and specially called upon to give their earnest attention to this very important feature of school work and instruction.

REGULATION 8.—The evil of intemperance abroad in the land demands the attention of all true men and women everywhere, that its tide may be turned back, and the great social evil abated, therefore the State Board of Education calls upon all County Superintendents and County Boards of Public Instruction to see that the pupils are from time to time, as the regular work and duties of the school will permit, impressed with the evils flowing from the use of intoxicants and narcotics morally, physically, socially and financially, so that a wholesome conception of the evil and ruin wrought by them may be had by every pupil.

REGULATION 9.—As the spirit of the school law clearly intends to prevent entanglement at all possible by contracting or bargaining among members of the County Boards of Public Instruction, therefore the State Board of Education would most earnestly admonish all members of these Boards to entirely refrain from the employment of persons in any manner who are nearly allied to them by the ties of relationship, specially of a close nature, and would especially suggest to those who in the past have been thus situated to free themselves at once of the entanglement, and that in the future no one will be recommended for appointment in any relation in the school work who contemplates such employment.

A very considerable part of the dissatisfaction which does exist in some school neighborhoods is created by this condition of affairs, and the general cause of education in the State must be relieved of it.

REGULATION 10.—All teachers should of their own purpose seek from time to time to advance the class of their certificates by diligent and persistent study and the constant reading of the best journals of school work, and books treating methods, discipline and government of the school, and so pass from the lowest to the highest grade of certificate, and carry with it the increased capacity for the true work of the school room.

County Superintendents discovering a disposition on the

part of certain teachers to remain content with any certificate they may be fortunate enough to obtain, exhibiting no desire to rise higher or to become better qualified for their important work, should at once report the same to the Boards of Public Instruction and recommend their removal from the corps of teachers in the county.

The authority for making these Regulations will be found in the School Law Pamphlet, pages 7 and 8, section 13, clauses 5th and 11th.

TABLE No. 1.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Schools.	Number of White Schools.	Number of Col- ored Schools.	Total Enrollment, including both Races.	Average Attend- ance, including all Colors.	Number of White Children En- rolled.	Number of Col- ored Children Enrolled.	Number of Teach- ers to each County.
Alachua	110	.....	.....	5179	.....	2266	2913	114
Baker	35	30	5	987	756	786	138	39
Bradford	51	42	9	2112	1463	1690	422	56
Brevard	32	28	4	550	391	465	85	35
Calhoun	26	19	7	769	447	584	185	26
Clay	44	37	7	1192	739	892	300	46
Columbia	71	46	25	3149	2042	1594	1555	77
Citrus	27	24	3	662	455	572	90	29
Dade	6	6	.....	180	128	180	.....	6
Duval	78	49	29	4312	3284	1922	2390	122
DeSoto	45	45	.....	1400	942	1400	.....	50
Escambia	49	34	15	3075	2107	1880	1195	67
Franklin	7	4	3	465	389	298	167	10
Gadsden	65	31	34	2965	1833	1012	1953	66
Hamilton	70	49	21	2018	1132	1831	682	75
Hernando	28	20	8	676	467	437	239	26
Hillsborough	72	64	8	2350	1505	2041	309	79
Holmes	37	36	1	1181	751	1166	15	37
Jackson	74	44	30	3484	1994	1534	1953	74
Jefferson	56	29	27	3652	2032	887	2765	62
Lafayette	42	41	1	945	640	911	34	42
Leon	50	20	30	3376	2457	532	2844	56
Levy	43	38	10	1564	970	1081	483	49
Liberty	17	11	6	338	241	186	152	17
Lee	9	8	1	235	158	226	9	10
Lake	70	56	14	1937	1412	1503	434	78
Madison	88	50	38	3839	2753	1622	2236	100
Manatee	34	33	1	867	754	832	35	35
Marion	103	65	38	4959	3008	2111	2848	123
Monroe	6	5	1	1063	662	481	582	20
Nassau	56	40	16	2069	1723	1106	963	67
Orange	75	64	11	2494	1753	1859	635	88
Osceola	23	22	1	696	491	646	50	24
Polk	62	58	4	2179	1842	2047	132	67
Putnam	74	52	22	2553	1552	1465	1088	78
Pasco	35	35	.....	1028	700	1014	14	38
St. Johns	35	29	6	1495	1047	1089	406	48
Santa Rosa	59	49	10	2078	1453	1597	481	64
Sumter	41	33	8	1391	922	986	405	49
Suwannee	69	45	23	2681	1660	1543	1138	72
Taylor	23	22	1	702	433	660	43	23
Volusia	60	47	13	1909	1490	1406	503	65
Wakulla	26	18	8	720	464	491	230	26
Walton	53	48	5	1421	909	1290	136	43
Washington	41	33	8	1421	899	1075	336	41
Totals	2,249	1,536	512	82,323	53,130	50,696	33,572	2,419

TABLE NO. 2.

COUNTIES	Assessed value of Property, personal and real, in county.	Number of mills levied.	Amount of school tax raised for the year.	Amount received from Common School Fund.	Amount received from the State One Mill Tax.	Value of each County's School Buildings and Grounds.	Value of Furniture in each county.
Alachua.....	\$3,193,000 00	44	\$21,970 73	\$1,769 87	\$4,113 00	\$13,115 00	.....
Baker.....	544,308 00	3	2,003 52	290 30	606 89	15 00	\$300 00
Bradford.....	1,124,763 00	5 1/2	4,763 69	572 50	1,332 00	8,645 00	965 00
Brevard.....	1,007,474 00	3 1/2	3,562 59	224 91	528 70	4,320 00	450 00
Calhoun.....	352,862 00	3	1,831 33	234 21	546 30	500 00	.....
Clay.....	1,200,000 00	1 1/2	7,337 74	460 90	1,072 80	7,425 00	1,305 00
Columbia.....	1,600,463 00	4	8,905 08	766 63	1,782 90	6,790 00	1,620 00
Citrus.....	874,752 00	4	3,688 04	179 96	420 30	3,230 00	360 00
Dade.....	.....	4	345 00	15 66	38 70	690 00	.....
Duval.....	9,540,619 00	4	37,705 80	2,150 78	4,097 70	90,000 00	8,150 00
DeSoto.....	1,989,040 00	4	8,893 22	343 10	* 799 20	4,215 00	750 00
Escambia.....	3,649,758 00	4	14,955 73	1,408 01	3,267 90	19,800 64	3,100 00
Franklin.....	495,427 00	4	2,446 66	236 53	551 70	3,900 00	350 00
Gadsden.....	1,018,149 00	3	3,093 49	1,565 66	3,638 70	8,350 00	940 00
Hamilton.....	1,042,595 00	3	3,625 76	927 45	2,166 40	5,195 00	1,615 00
Hernando.....	900,000 00	5	4,843 77	161 75	378 00	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	3,200,000 00	4	15,975 07	828 25	1,926 00	13,370 00	1,320 00
Holmes.....	332,954 00	3 1/2	1,736 55	328 76	765 90	1,594 00	.....
Jackson.....	1,023,985 00	2 1/2	9,850 61	1,167 70	2,714 40	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1,800,000 00	3 1/2	4,573 70	2,275 95	5,288 40	11,725 00	557 00
Lafayette.....	592,815 00	5	3,349 19	349 00	792 00	3,131 00	74 00
Leon.....	2,006,413 00	3	6,955 57	2,926 17	7,098 60	15,309 00	1,580 00
Levy.....	1,101,369 00	5	6,925 88	283 81	661 50	2,800 00	600 00
Liberty.....	238,012 00	2	1,114 33	157 10	367 20	975 00	97 00
Lee.....	876,834 00	5	4,576 08	115 25	270 00	4,600 00	645 00
Lake.....	3,724,116 01	4	14,086 14	541 50	1,269 00	15,800 00	2,460 00
Madison.....	1,500,100 00	3	10,661 85	1,404 07	3,263 40	6,988 00	546 00
Manatee.....	1,257,922 40	4 1/2	6,044 65	270 25	630 00	2,500 00	440 00
Marion.....	4,222,200 00	3 1/2	17,967 23	1,952 77	4,537 80	21,190 00	2,836 42
Monroe.....	1,408,458 00	4	8,197 66	699 60	1,627 20	16,000 00	4,500 00
Nassau.....	2,564,361 00	5	11,530 00	916 60	2,131 20	13,880 00	2,126 00
Orange.....	4,652,573 00	3 1/2	17,294 74	324 88	766 90	23,665 00	2,872 00
Osceola.....	1,667,895 00	4 1/2	6,826 12	147 02	343 80	2,150 00	220 00
Polk.....	3,500,000 00	4	15,000 00	534 13	1,242 90	27,400 00	1,810 00
Putnam.....	4,130,503 00	3 1/2	14,556 22	1,006 50	2,340 00	8,860 00	135 00
Pasco.....	954,329 00	5	6,187 84	233 43	544 50	4,000 00	.....
St. Johns.....	2,250,870 00	4 1/2	8,247 05	526 77	1,225 80	19,150 00	.....
Santa Rosa.....	1,282,800 00	4 1/2	7,143 60	891 80	2,073 60	2,030 00	.....
Sumter.....	1,719,018 00	5	8,725 55	367 12	855 00	3,225 00	545 00
Suwannee.....	1,579,988 00	3	7,760 16	855 37	1,989 00	5,000 00	1,395 00
Taylor.....	270,094 00	3	1,371 58	215 22	502 20	860 00	.....
Volusia.....	3,994,572 00	3 1/2	19,972 86	472 13	1,098 90	.....	.....
Wakulla.....	362,280 00	4	1,935 95	267 15	622 80	.....	.....
Walton.....	1,122,775 00	2	5,641 10	417 50	972 00	2,155 00	398 00
Washington.....	759,537 00	4	3,270 10	291 17	678 90	5,100 00	500 00
Totals.....	\$82,600,976 41		\$377,238 24	\$32,064 19	\$74,807 70	\$406,373 64	.....

TABLE NO. 3.

COUNTIES.	Number of White Male Pupils.	Number of White Female Pupils.	Salary of Teach- ers	Salary of Superin- tendent.	Amount paid Board Public In- struction.	Incidental Ex- penses.
Alachua.....	1,157	1,169				
Baker.....	430	430	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$114 80	\$40 00
Bradford.....	808	882	4,372 50	300 00	310 80	.....
Brevard.....	235	230	4,170 71	350 00	76 50	150 06
Calhoun.....	265	319	.....	100 00	324 00	50 00
Clay.....	451	441	5,783 90	300 00	143 00	732 82
Columbia.....	837	757	2,311 50	460 00	107 60	1,104 88
Citrus.....	300	272	3,258 83	300 00	174 40	75 35
Dade.....	85	95	300 00	200 00	50 00	100 00
Duval.....	942	980	27,720 00	1,200 00	300 00	10,300 00
DeSoto.....	650	750	4,862 44	475 00	406 34	12 45
Escambia.....	934	946	14,070 35	900 00	204 20	1,214 54
Franklin.....	143	155	2,030 00	80 00	92 00	347 13
Gadsden.....	525	487	7,644 50	500 00	223 60	817 63
Hamilton.....	710	621	5,229 97	300 60	314 00	512 39
Hernando.....	237	200	3,660 00	400 00	102 60	151 58
Hillsborough.....	1,055	986	15,835 50	600 00	250 00	400 00
Holmes.....	647	592	244 00	200 00	65 60	10 00
Jackson.....	776	758	6,641 25	325 00	278 40	542 99
Jefferson.....	430	457	8,313 00	600 00	220 40	808 92
Lafayette.....	450	461	3,223 25	200 00	362 40	101 14
Leon.....	244	288	8,566 22	900 00	336 36	89 19
Levy.....	608	473	7,775 00	400 00	331 20	.....
Liberty.....	108	78	955 00	150 00	237 40	32 15
Lee.....	119	120	424 41	200 00	237 60	2,231 95
Lake.....	750	753	13,109 95	900 00	456 19	142 85
Madison.....	555	550	8,591 30	774 00	259 20	482 50
Manatee.....	412	420	4,866 75	300 00	101 84	448 04
Marion.....	1,145	957	21,598 43	900 00	420 60	235 55
Monroe.....	300	362	7,704 00	400 00	50 00	630 00
Nassau.....	499	607	10,082 88	619 92	556 64	835 51
Orange.....	894	965	19,400 99	1,100 00	412 60	833 66
Osceola.....	347	299	5,013 54	300 00	890 61	74 75
Polk.....	1,050	1,029	13,325 00	753 28	221 00	231 00
Putnam.....	806	659	15,460 02	600 00	351 60	119 65
Pasco.....	525	472	5,765 85	438 27	424 40	237 86
St. Johns.....	533	556	6,412 87	400 00	118 40	3,607 84
Santa Rosa.....	843	754	5,983 61	600 00	246 80	384 54
Sumter.....	456	530	7,049 42	600 00	257 20	333 33
Suwannee.....	803	740	7,356 00	540 00	228 00	15 00
Taylor.....	350	352	1,670 00	100 00	189 00	10 00
Volusia.....	762	644	13,876 00	450 00	155 00	40 00
Wakulla.....	241	250	2,174 94	175 00	256 80	62 60
Walton.....	695	578	2,911 00	200 00	83 60	.....
Washington.....	556	422	3,106 00	240 00	211 95	544 65
Totals.....	15,568	14,684	341,051 99 65			

695
576

TABLE NO. 4.

COUNTIES.	Number of Private Schools and Col- leges.	Number of Negro Male Pupils.	Number of Negro Female Pupils.	Number of Negro Teachers.	Number of White Teachers.
Alachua.....	6	1474	1439	47	67
Baker.....	1	46	92	5	35
Bradford.....	12	141	281	9	47
Brevard.....		45	40	4	31
Calhoun.....		84	101	6	20
Clay.....	3	144	156	8	38
Columbia.....	10	744	811	24	49
Citrus.....	2	51	39	3	26
Dade.....					6
Duval.....	6	1176	1214	50	72
DeSoto.....					50
Escambia.....	9	579	616	21	46
Franklin.....	2	79	88	4	6
Gadsden.....	1	945	1005	34	32
Hamilton.....	10	323	359	21	54
Hernando.....		118	121	9	17
Hillsborough.....	1	153	156	9	70
Holmes.....		8	7	1	36
Jackson.....	6	1004	949	26	38
Jefferson.....	2	1265	1500	30	33
Lafayette.....		14	20	1	41
Leon.....	6	1368	1476	33	23
Levy.....		240	243	10	39
Liberty.....		75	77	6	11
Lee.....	1	2	7	1	9
Lake.....	2	232	202	15	63
Madison.....		823	830	48	52
Manatee.....	3	35		1	34
Marion.....	2	1411	1437	48	75
Monroe.....	5	250	332	5	15
Nassau.....		400	563	22	45
Orange.....	8	336	299	14	74
Osceola.....		26	24	1	23
Polk.....	9	67	65	4	63
Putnam.....	3	560	528	18	60
Pasco.....	2	8	6		38
St. Johns.....	4	188	218	6	48
Santa Rosa.....	2	237	244	13	51
Sumter.....	5	186	219	16	39
Suwannee.....	3	522	616	24	48
Taylor.....	1	10	15	1	18
Volusia.....	2	242	261	14	51
Wakulla.....		110	120	8	18
Walton.....	5	60	71	4	39
Washington.....	3	129	131	5	20
Totals.....	137	16,918	16,678	620	1,793

TABLE No. 5.—CENSUS OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1888.

COUNTIES.	No. of Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Youth between the ages of 6 and 21.	No. of Males between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Females between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of White Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Colored Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Blind Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Deaf Mutes between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Orphans between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of half-Orphans between the ages of 4 and 21.
Alachua.....	8763	8566	4453	4319	3695	5067	...	...	...	...
Baker.....	1245	1104	603	582	958	287	0	1	5	124
Bradford.....	2145	1880	1139	1006	1842	303	0	2	40	307
Brevard.....	1117	873	524	493	888	129	0	3	25	103
Calhoun.....	875	802	479	396	658	217	0	0	3	71
Clay.....	1687	1574	902	785	1295	392	1	1	53	324
Columbia.....	4404	3875	2342	2062	2341	2063	1	1	72	763
Citrus.....	749	689	441	308	677	72	...	...	...	...
Dade.....	119	101	77	42	114	5	0	0	2	14
Duval.....	8039	7300	4104	3935	3218	4321	39	22	163	1240
DeSoto.....	2043	1786	1088	955	2018	25	0	0	7	216
Escambia.....	5868	4991	2946	2922	3254	2614	1	2	92	750
Franklin.....	715	612	352	361	488	227	0	0	33	160
Gadsden.....	5091	4613	2529	2562	1602	3489	0	12	73	231
Hamilton.....	2846	2493	1474	1372	1787	1059	1	1	37	357
Hernando....	821	779	415	406	571	250	0	0	7	12
Hillsborough.	4014	3522	2142	1882	3395	619	0	1	94	753
Holmes.....	1642	1432	852	790	1586	56	2	2	31	126
Jackson.....	3705	2963	1944	1761	1956	1749	17	6	105	148
Jefferson.....	7719	6793	4101	3518	1430	6289	1	2	43	459
Lafayette....	1480	1208	828	652	1412	68	1	1	86	366
Leon.....	9008	7672	4611	4397	842	8166	0	1	188	775
Levy.....	1897	1626	1007	890	1260	637	0	0	26	235
Liberty.....	458	410	239	218	233	225	0	0	4	45
Lee.....	374	316	208	166	367	17	0	0	5	45
Lake.....	2646	2401	1348	1298	2022	624	1	2	51	337
Madison.....	4441	3959	2286	2155	1865	2576	0	2	87	488
Manatee.....	702	668	372	330	662	40	0	0	7	89
Marion.....	7845	6894	3976	3885	3389	4472	6	8	212	1063
Monroe.....	5979	4479	2111	2368	3141	1338	0	0	82	758
Nassau.....	3450	2787	1786	1664	1644	1806	3	6	31	448
Orange.....	3161	2870	1662	1499	2378	783	4	0	10	221
Osceola.....	954	917	491	463	879	75	0	0	10	98
Polk.....	2955	2708	1502	1425	2067	288	1	0	57	174
Putnam.....	2940	2727	1490	1450	1117	1823	0	0	45	37
Pasco.....	1311	1234	716	595	1299	12	1	0	3	38
St. Johns....	2445	2109	1036	1073	1410	699	0	0	27	133
Santa Rosa...	2908	2469	1601	1307	2170	728	0	2	20	40
Sumter.....	1452	1375	795	657	1019	433	0	0	5	58
Suwannee....	2335	2067	1251	1084	1496	839	3	3	82	403
Taylor.....	1073	926	590	483	1021	52	0	0	26	234
Volusia.....	1972	1842	1024	948	1504	468	0	1	21	193
Wakulla.....	871	752	388	362	556	315	0	2	10	105
Walton.....	1509	1275	812	697	1268	241	0	2	0	0
Washington..	1339	1210	715	624	1120	219	0	1	35	224
Totals.....	129,112	113,647	65,812	63,300	68,514	60,598	83	87	2016	12,564

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
ALACHUA.....	W. N. SHEATS.....	Gainesville.
BAKER.....	G. R. BLAIR.....	McClenny.
BRADFORD.....	JOSEPH L. HILL.....	Lake Butler.
BREVARD.....	JOHN H. SAMS.....	Courtney.
CALHOUN.....	F. M. ATKINS.....	Blountstown.
CITRUS.....	E. A. HARRISON.....	Lecanto.
CLAY.....	E. E. RAWLIN.....	Green Cove Spring.
COLUMBIA.....	E. G. PERSONS.....	Fort White.
DADE.....	ALBERT M. FIELD.....	Lake Worth.
DESOTO.....	H. E. CARLETON.....	Fort Green.
DUVAL.....	WM. M. LEDWITH.....	Jacksonville.
ESCAMBIA.....	N. B. COOK.....	Pensacola.
FRANKLIN.....	WM. T. MARLER.....	Apalachicola.
GADSDEN.....	C. E. L. ALLISON.....	Quincy.
HAMILTON.....	GEO. J. GRAHAM.....	Jennings.
HERNANDO.....	Dr. J. R. TEMPLE.....	Brooksville.
HILLSBOROUGH.....	L. W. BUCHHOLZ.....	Bloomington.
HOLMES.....	WHITMILL CURRY.....	Izagara.
JACKSON.....	WM. M. FARRIOR.....	Campbellton.
JEFFERSON.....	J. A. WALKER.....	Aucilla.
LAFAYETTE.....	ZACHARIAH JONES.....	New Troy.
LAKE.....	JOHN C. COMPTON.....	Tavares.
LEE.....	D. C. KANTZ.....	Fort Myers.
LEON.....	N. W. EPPES.....	Tallahassee.
LEVY.....	SHELTON PHILLIPS.....	Bronson.
LIBERTY.....	T. J. GREGORY.....	Bristol.
MADISON.....	R. L. WILLIAMS.....	Madison.
MANATEE.....	E. M. GRAHAM.....	Braidentown.
MARION.....	MARION L. PAYNE.....	Ocala.
MONROE.....	FERNANDO FIGUEREDO.....	Key West.
NASSAU.....	EPHRIAM HARRISON.....	Dyall.
ORANGE.....	JOHN T. BEEKS.....	Orlando.
OSCEOLA.....	J. V. SPEARS.....	Kissimmee.
PASCO.....	R. M. RAY.....	Dade City.
POLK.....	S. S. NIBLACK.....	Lakeland.
PUTNAM.....	ALEX. STRAUZ.....	Palatka.
ST. JOHNS.....	PETER ARNOW.....	St. Augustine.
SANTA ROSA.....	GEO. W. CURTIS.....	Milton.
SUMTER.....	C. WHITFIELD.....	Sumterville.
SUWANNEE.....	A. W. MIZELL.....	Welborn.
TAYLOR.....	JOHN R. KELLY.....	Spring Warrior.
VOLUSIA.....	N. S. C. PERKINS.....	DeLand.
WAKULLA.....	R. P. FORBES.....	Crawfordville.
WALTON.....	JOHN A. CAMPBELL.....	Kox Hill.
WASHINGTON.....	L. L. CHARLES.....	Vernon.

TABLE No. 6.

List of Teachers holding First-class Certificates, Term 5 years from date of issue.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE.
Robert Stewart.....	.....	Alachua.	Sept 10, 1884.
Wm Lena Mathes.....	.....	Hillsborough.	Sept 10, 1884.
O B Walton.....	.....	Bradford.	Sept 10, 1884.
J B Linch.....	.....	Orange.	Sept 12, 1884.
J M Stewart.....	.....	Orange.	Sept 12, 1884.
D Y Hoyte.....	.....	Orange.	Sept 12, 1884.
F W Bartlette.....	.....	Orange.	Oct 14, 1884.
W G Johnson.....	.....	Orange.	Oct 14, 884.
R M Smith.....	.....	Orange.	Oct 14, 1884.
A C Davis.....	Cedar Keys.	Levy.	Nov 25, 1884.
Mrs Mary C Washington.....	.....	Duval.	Nov 25, 1884.
Mrs A A Washington.....	.....	Duval.	Nov 25, 1884.
Thayer.....	.....	Duval.	Nov 25, 1884.
Mrs H K Ingram.....	.....	Duval.	Nov 25, 1884.
Miss Louisa Tucker.....	.....	Duval.	Nov 25, 18-4.
C H Leonard.....	Anthony.	Marion.	Oct 3, 1885.
Abner F Ollinger.....	.....	.....	Oct 3, 1885.
A W Peck.....	Sligh.	Sumter.	Oct 9, 1885.
Robt M Ray.....	.....	Hernando.	Oct 10, 1885.
J H Girardeau.....	Monticello.	Jefferson.	Oct 10, 1885.
H N Felkel.....	Tallahassee.	Leon.	Oct 10, 1885.
R H Gillson.....	Apalachicola.	Franklin.	Nov 3, 1885.
R C Graham.....	Tampa.	Hillsborough.	Nov 3, 1885.
Mrs A Baker.....	Tampa.	Hillsborough.	Nov 3, 1885.
K M Bridges.....	Kissimmee.	.....	Dec 4, 1885.
Estelle Willis.....	Apopka.	.....	Jan 1, 1886.
Francissa Hunt.....	San Antonio.	Hernando.	Jan 2, 1886.
W R Temple.....	Istachatta.	Hernando.	Jan 9, 1886.
W R Vaughn.....	Eustis.	Orange.	Feb 11, 1886.
Cora Chase.....	Eustis.	Orange.	Feb 11, 1886.
Fannie M Thorne.....	Eustis.	Orange.	Feb 11, 1886.
J O Lyman.....	Citra.	Marion.	June 16, 1886.
Henry E Graham.....	Manatee.	Manatee.	Aug 2, 1886.
Florence McIlvaire.....	Cedar Keys.	Levy.	Aug 2, 1886.
Henry Mevy.....	Lake City.	.....	Aug 10, 1886.
Will S Fitch.....	Mount Dora.	Orange.	Nov 10, 1886.
A Enloe.....	Glendale.	Orange.	Nov 11, 1886.
T Hollingsworth.....	Sumterville.	Sumter.	Nov 11, 1886.
Wm E Cathcart.....	Fangeime.	Orange.	Nov 12, 1886.
Geo W Eatherly.....	Dade City.	Hernando.	Nov 20, 1886.
John P Patterson.....	Pensacola.	Escambia.	Dec 20, 18-6.
F G Shell.....	Lake Butler.	Bradford.	Dec 24, 1886.
Mrs E J Wilson.....	Pensacola.	Escambia.	April 21, 1887.
Miss Laura McKinlay.....	Pensacola.	Escambia.	April 21, 1887.
Laura E Dyer.....	Tarpon Springs.	Hillsborough.	March 22, 1887.
Geo W Houstoun (colored).	Live Oak.	Suwannee.	March 11, 1887.
Hattie Stewart.....	Milton.	Santa Rosa.	March 9, 1887.
F L Shipworth.....	White Springs.	Hamilton.	March 9, 1887.
Miss Ida Wood.....	Mount Pleasant.	Gadsden.	March 25, 1887.
Miss Julia A Edwards.....	Lloyds.	Jefferson.	March 25, 1887.
Emily M Blackman.....	Williston.	Levy.	March 25, 1887.
Fannie Henderson.....	Bluff Springs.	Escambia.	March 25, 1887.
O B Hall.....	Concord.	Gadsden.	March 25, 1887.
Mrs W K Thomas.....	Crawfordville.	Wakulla.	March 25, 1887.
Miss Anna LeBarron.....	Pensacola.	Escambia.	March 25, 1887.
C F De LaMateo.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	May 2, 1887.
Annie M Hardy.....	DeLand.	Volusia.	April 28, 1887.

List of Teachers Holding First-class Certificates—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE.
Ellen P. Murphy.....	San Antonio.	Hernando.	June 28, 1887.
C. J. Denton.....	Crown Point.	Orange.	July 6, 1887.
Florida A. Smith.....	Jacksonville.	Duval.	August 18, 1887.
Bula Budwig.....	Jacksonville.	Duval.	August 26, 1887.
Mrs. Fannie M. Grice.....	Plant City.	Hillsborough.	August 19, 1887.
Hunter P. Woodberry.....	Waukeelah.	Jefferson.	August 25, 1887.
Wm. W. Woodward.....	Tallahassee.	Leon.	August 19, 1887.
H. D. Howran.....	Waukeelah.	Jefferson.	Sept. 4, 1887.
Miss Courtney W. Meade.....	Tallahassee.	Leon.	August 26, 1887.
Miss Lelia G. Bassett.....	Tallahassee.	Leon.	Sept. 21, 1887.
Mrs. Sarah E. S. Seabster.....	Eustis.	Lake.	Sept. 21, 1887.
J. H. Townsend.....	Enterprise.	Volusia.	Dec. 23, 1887.
F. L. Kern.....	Madison.	Madison.	Dec. 1, 1887.
John M. F. Erwin.....	Campbellton.	Jackson.	June 15, 1887.
B. W. Helvenston.....	Welborn.	Suwannee.	Dec. 22, 1887.
Miss Mary C. Ryder.....	Fort White.	Suwannee.	October 5, 1887.
Miss Sarah Dagg.....	Zellwood.	Orange.	Nov. 19, 1887.
Miss Nettie W. Wilson.....	Orlando.	Orange.	Nov. 23, 1887.
Annis B. King.....	Apalachicola.	Franklin.	Dec. 2, 1887.
H. W. D. Willy.....	Tallahassee.	Leon.	Oct. 15, 1887.
John Branch.....	Tallahassee.	Leon.	Oct. 15, 1887.
George P. Glen.....	Jacksonville.	Duval.	Oct. 19, 1887.
Rev. Frank Pasco.....	Jacksonville.	Duval.	Oct. 19, 1887.
M. C. Allen.....	Jacksonville.	Duval.	Oct. 19, 1887.
Edward R. Warriner.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	Oct. 21, 1887.
Mrs. E. S. Warriner.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	Oct. 21, 1887.
Robt. S. Pringle, D.D.....	Sentaffey.	Alachua.	Oct. 21, 1887.
A. F. Bissontyas.....	Leesburg.	Lake.	Oct. 21, 1887.
Miss Lena A. Wooten.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	Oct. 23, 1887.
Dr. J. H. Wallace.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	Oct. 29, 1887.
S. H. Riley.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	Oct. 29, 1887.
Henry E. Meredith.....	Live Oak.	Suwannee.	Dec. 31, 1887.
Miss Caro T. Zeigler.....	Quincy.	Gadsden.	Oct. 8, 1887.
J. S. Cureton.....	Lanier.	Sumter.	Oct. 8, 1887.
W. H. Belton.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	Feb. 1, 1888.
Miss Carrie Jane Abbott.....	Tampa.	Hillsborough.	Feb. 1, 1888.
S. T. Williams.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	April 8, 1888.
J. H. Powell.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	April 8, 1888.
Miss Annie Morse.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	April 8, 1888.
Miss Louisa O'Brien.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	April 8, 1888.
Daniel Hollinger.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	April 8, 1888.
C. P. Summerall.....	Bloomfield.	Lake.	April 8, 1888.
S. Neville Thompson.....	Sarasota.	Manatee.	Feb. 13, 1888.
Miss Annie Swearingen.....	.....	Polk.	May 28, 1888.
S. C. Compton.....	.....	Lake.	April 10, 1888.
M. W. Lowney.....	Bartow.	Polk.	May 28, 1888.
J. M. Lowney.....	Bartow.	Polk.	May 28, 1888.
Miss Pauline Reese.....	Pensacola.	Escambia.	June 18, 1888.
J. L. Mathison.....	.....	.....	June 29, 1888.
Miss M. N. Look.....	Jacksonville.	Duval.	July 13, 1888.
Miss Belle H. Williams.....	Fort Meade.	Polk.	July 14, 1888.
Miss Omena Thomas.....	.....	Alachua.	July 14, 1888.
W. R. Thomas.....	.....	Alachua.	July 14, 1888.
Reuben Waldron.....	.....	Polk.	May 1, 1888.
Irvin Waldron.....	.....	Polk.	May 1, 1888.
Miss M. May Taylor.....	Fort Meade.	Polk.	August 1, 1888.
N. P. Collins.....	.....	.....	July 21, 1888.
George S. Stuart.....	.....	Marion.	August 1, 1888.
Elena G. Torrey.....	Fort Meade.	Polk.	August 2, 1888.
J. L. Hollinsworth.....	Lakeland.	Polk.	August 4, 1888.

List of Teachers Holding First-class Certificates--Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE.
L. W. Buchoby.....	Tampa.	Hill-borough.	Aug 4, 1888.
W B Summerall.....	.....	Lake.	Aug 13, 1888.
Mrs Mamie D Thomas.....	Marianna.	Jackson.	Aug 30, 1888.
James M Owens.....	Matilla.	Orange.	Aug 31, 1888.
Fannie F Owens.....	Matilla.	Orange.	Aug 31, 1888.
J H Tate.....	Pensacola.	Escambia.	Aug 31, 1888.
Henry O Lawson.....	Kissimmee.	.....	Sept 1, 1888.
Jos A. Evans.....	Moss Bluff.	.....	Sept 1, 1888.
J H Bailey.....	Palatka.	Putnam.	Sept 5, 1888.
J W Patton.....	Oakland.	Orange.	Sept 7, 1888.
J M Sheator.....	Ocala.	Marion.	Sept 1, 1888.
Miss Alice M Fetherly.....	Logwood.	Orange.	Sept 7, 1888.
James Rogers.....	.....	Walton.	Sept 7, 1888.
L B Mulen.....	Palatka.	Putnam.	Sept 17, 1888.
Miss Gena Stewart.....	Milton.	Santa Rosa.	Sept 17, 1888.
W B Allison.....	Milton.	Santa Rosa.	Sept 17, 1887.
Mrs Mary Hart Allison.....	Apopka.	Orange.	Sept 17, 1887.
Mr H P Walker.....	Auburndale.	Polk.	Oct 2, 1888.
Wm T Bannerman.....	.....	Leon.	Oct 2, 1888.
R K Soultier.....	Astabula.	Lake.	Oct 2, 1888.
Miss Margie S Underwood.....	Brooksville.	Hernando.	Oct 2, 1888.
Josiah Varn.....	Arcadia.	DeSoto.	Oct 15, 1888.
Wm Holloway.....	La Crosse.	Alachua.	Oct 16, 1888.
W J Borden.....	Oxford.	Sumter.	Oct 17, 1888.
F H B Eckford.....	Kissimmee.	Osceola.	Oct 25, 1888.
Sam McDileott.....	Kissimmee.	Osceola.	Oct 25, 1888.
D W Wren.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Oct 25, 1888.
C W Harshman.....	Orange City.	Volusia.	Nov 6, 1888.
J H Fulke.....	Center Hill.	Sumter.	Nov 10, 1888.
W F Yocum.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Nov 10, 1888.
J W Moore.....	Palatka.	Putnam.	Nov 19, 1888.
Mrs A E King.....	Bagdad.	Santa Rosa.	Nov 19, 1888.
Miss Lizzie Ramsey.....	Jasper.	Hamilton.	Nov 24, 1888.
Miss Julia Ramsey.....	Jasper.	Hamilton.	Nov 24, 1888.
A J Wood.....	Palatka.	Putnam.	Nov 27, 1888.
J S Freeman.....	Palatka.	Putnam.	Nov 27, 1888.
Miss Lois Cloud.....	Center Hill.	Sumter.	Dec 1, 1888.
Wm H Kern.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Dec 3, 1888.
Mrs Alice D Kern.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Dec 3, 1888.
John Snoddy.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Dec 4, 1888.
Wm T Laine.....	Kissimmee.	Osceola.	Dec 7, 1888.
Miss Mamie B Ryer.....	Richland.	Pasco.	Dec 8, 1888.
Miss Venona Murphy.....	Chipola.	Pasco.	Dec 8, 1888.
Miss Ruby Brooks.....	Mannfield.	Citrus.	Dec 8, 1888.
A H Ravestier.....	Dade City.	Pasco.	Dec 8, 1888.
Noble Harter.....	Altoona.	Lake.	Dec 11, 1888.
Mrs R B Alexander.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Dec 14, 1888.
Sarah Leland Carter.....	Gainesville.	Alachua.	Dec 17, 1888.
D F M Provence.....	Bartow.	Polk.	Dec 21, 1888.
Israel H de Wolf.....	Dartmouth.	Volusia.	Jan 2, 1889.

LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1888.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a monograph upon the History of Education in Florida, by Prof. George Gary Bush, Ph. D. (Heidelberg).

This is one of the series of Contributions to American Educational History, edited by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, the preparation of which you approved by your letter of March 29, 1888.

This monograph, though written to accompany the series of historical papers upon higher education in the United States, treats not alone of higher education in Florida. Its purpose is to set forth, in addition, the growth and development of the school system of the State, and to emphasize particularly the rapid advance made in all educational matters during the past decade.

Beginning with the earliest organized efforts to furnish instruction under the auspices of educational societies, and the attempt to introduce the system of Fellenberg, a review is given of the journals of the Legislature previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, and such facts are presented as bear upon the subject of education. The legal organization of the school system, as it existed previous to the Civil War, is thus shown, together with the history of the school lands donated to the State, and the funds by which the schools were in part or wholly sustained.

The point is made that the early legislation with reference to schools, though effected largely by men of wealth, was for the benefit principally of the children of the poor.

Attention is called to the establishment in 1852 of the first public school to be sustained by a tax levied upon individual property, and (though no uniform system had been secured) to the great improvement made during this decade in the condition of the schools.

The War era passed, the elaborate system of common schools provided for in the State Constitution of 1868, and by legislative acts in 1869, is reviewed at length, and the substance of these provisions embodied in the monograph.

The favor with which the system was apparently received, and the rapidity with which the State board and the county boards were organized and entered upon their duties, are touched upon, and then a history is given of the development of the system, of the opposition which it later encountered, of the lack of competent teachers, as also of school buildings and school funds, until an era of brighter promise is reached. From that period, less than a decade ago, the progress made in public school education has been most satisfactory, and it is shown that the aggregate results will bear favorable comparison with the educational statistics of any of the States. Statistics are given which place in contrast the earlier and later years, and exhibit the rapid increase in the number of schools, in pupils, and funds. Mention is made of the valuable aid rendered to the State by annual contributions from the Peabody Fund and other agencies organized for like purposes.

The duties of the State Superintendent of Instruction and of the Board of Education, of the county boards and county superintendent, of the local trustees, and the teachers employed in the common schools are defined, and the relations they sustain to one another indicated.

The admirable work done by Northern societies, by the State, and by the agent of the Peabody Fund for the education of the freedmen, from the year in which the War closed until schools for colored children were placed upon an equal footing with the other schools of the State, is traced at some length, while the eagerness of the freedmen to learn and the progress they have made is noted, and a history of some of the more important schools established for them is briefly given.

During the past five years nothing else has done so much to elevate the standard of education in Florida as the efficient aid rendered by teachers' institutes and normal schools. These instrumentalities, which owe their success, in large measure, to the earnest labors and wise supervision of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, are described and their importance to the existing educational system acknowledged.

Reference is next made to the academies established before the War, and to the present condition of the high schools, which, with a single exception, do not compare favorably with schools of like name in the older States.

With a statement of the public lands received from the National Government for the establishment of "two seminaries of learning" and an agricultural college and university, the paper takes up the history of secondary and higher education. This begins with an act of the Legislature in 1851, in which it is provided that "Two seminaries of learning shall be established, one upon the east, the other upon the

west side of the Suwannee River." These seminaries were located, the one at Ocala (later removed to Gainesville), the other at Tallahassee, and long remained the only public high schools in Florida. Historical sketches of these institutions are introduced, showing the work accomplished by them, their financial resources, the condition of the academic buildings and grounds, their educational appliances, and the character and attainments of their boards of instruction.

No public institution of Florida has passed through so many vicissitudes or suffered so much for the lack of friends as the State Agricultural College. The endeavor has been made in this monograph to present with impartiality the facts of its history, including the acts of various Legislatures with reference to its location, establishment, board of management, and finances; and evidence is adduced to show that it is now well worthy of the patronage of the State, possessing as it does an able and energetic faculty, commodious buildings and grounds, collections in natural history, mineralogy, and geology, a well-equipped laboratory, an experimental station furnished with excellent appliances for the study of agriculture, and a manual training school, which affords practice in working in wood and metal and the best facilities for draughting and designing. A page is devoted to the Florida University, with its meteoric appearance and brief history.

The remainder of the paper is devoted to a description of the colleges founded and sustained by various religious societies, to which are added a brief mention of the State Institute for the Blind and Deaf, and references to certain schools whose aim is to furnish a good secondary education.

Of the denominational colleges, Rollins College at Winter Park and De Land University at De Land, are placed in the first rank of the higher educational institutions of the State, and their history, as herewith presented, shows that in the quality of their work, the devotion of friends, and increasing resources, promise is given of a successful future.

I beg leave to recommend the publication of this paper as a Circular of Information, and to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully. your obedient servant,

N. H. R. DAWSON,
Commissioner.